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the range of data examined by him, these accumulations from outside the trade are a negligible factor, as against Mr. Sombart who sees in them the genesis of all the capitalized wealth that entered into that era of business enterprise.

The point in controversy, it should be said, is not of vital consequence to Mr. Sombart's views as to the rise and progress of capitalism, and does not in any serious manner impugn the value of his great work. The value of Mr. Strieder's work also does not lie in his refutation of Mr. Sombart's view, but in the thoroughness with which he has cleared up a special point in the early history of business.

V.

The Policy and Administration of the Dutch in Java. By CLIVE DAY. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1904. 12mo, pp. xxi + 434.

A special interest attaches at the present time to the history of the colonial administration by different countries, particularly in the tropics, in view of the fact that the United States is confronted with the same problems that other nations have undertaken to solve. Professor Day's study, therefore, of the colonial administration of the Dutch in Java is especially timely.

The book in hand more than fulfils the promise of the two articles published by its author in the *Yale Review* in 1900 on the culture system in Java. It is a study drawn from the original sources in the public documents of Holland and from the writings of the Dutch historians, and gives in brief compass the significant results, both political and economic, of the Dutch administration in their most important dependency. The author traces the history of the Dutch in Java from the beginning of their rule there down to the present time and prefaces it by a careful study of the native organization prior to the coming of the Europeans. As the objects of the Dutch political system were mainly economic in their character, the book is quite as much an economic history of Java as it is a political history. Unlike those historians who are prone to present the facts and let all motives which actuated men go and who refuse to draw moral lessons from history, the author of this historical study is not at all averse to pointing out from time to time what seem to him to be the motives, good or bad, which actuated those in charge of the administration, nor to point out wherein they have failed to succeed. His judgment of the culture system has already been made known

through the two articles above referred to; namely, that the Dutch made money for a time, but that they sacrificed their permanent interests in the process. He maintains that they prevented the education and civilization of the native laborers, prevented more advanced industrial organization by European planters, and asserts that the revenue that they obtained was no compensation for the check on Java's productive powers—a check which resulted in no small loss to the world at large.

Yet the argument which maintained the culture system in Java was not, in the judgment of this author, the revenue which the system yielded so much as the fear that under freedom there would be no cultivation of export articles at all; that the native, if left to himself, would give up producing coffee and sugar, and would raise nothing more than the food necessary for his existence, and that consequently the people of Europe would lose all the benefits which the natural resources of Java, if properly exploited, could confer upon them. This argument was founded upon the characteristic indolence of the native of the tropics and the bounty of nature which relieves him of the urgent necessity of labor. The establishment of a cruel bondage as a means of making the native work and to keep him from indulging his natural indolence was common in the native archipelago before the Dutch arrived, and the Dutch in establishing the culture system simply established a relationship of master and servant analogous to that which had existed before. Another reason for continuing the culture system so long was found in the fact that it provided the worst possible foundation for the introduction of a system of free labor, inasmuch as the natives worked, not because they wanted to, but in fear of punishment and not hope of reward. According to this view, the culture system perpetuated itself because it unfitted the native for a better system; a new form of the idea that the poverty of the poor is their undoing.

Against these views the author is inclined to urge the advantage of the free system over the culture system, on the ground that on the one side the native has been well protected, and on the other production has steadily and rapidly increased; yet he is inclined to feel that the evils inherent from the culture system have checked the advance which might otherwise have been possible. Says he:

Welfare in the European sense hardly exists in Java now. The people prefer to increase in number rather than to raise their standard of living as individuals. They seem, however, in spite of a great growth of population, to

have at least maintained the customary standard. Articles describing the private economy of the Javanese show that they have a pitifully small margin above the mere necessities of life. Oriental and European standards are vastly different, however; measured by the oriental standard, or measured by their own past history, the Javanese are now comparatively well-to-do.

The book will undoubtedly be frequently consulted by those who desire to draw, from the experience of the Dutch in Java, lessons to be applied to the administration of the United States in the Philippines. To a very considerable extent, it will be valuable for such purposes. But the conditions differ between the two colonies in many material respects. During the centuries of Spanish rule the Catholic religion was thoroughly introduced into the Philippines, and in that one respect, at least, the Philippines have advanced in civilization beyond other oriental countries. Whatever the points of likeness that invite comparison, there are differences so great that a comparison can be attempted only by those who are thoroughly familiar with both fields. This caution is voiced indirectly by the author when, in the conclusion of his book, he declines to offer "a summary appreciation of its [i. e., the Dutch administration] efficiency." He states that "it is possible to learn from Dutch Indian literature what the Dutch have tried to do, in what measure they have succeeded, and, to some extent, what have been the causes of their failures;" but he maintains that "it is difficult to say what would have been the result if they had followed a different course from that which they have pursued, and it is impossible for me to say how much better or worse another people (the English, for example) would have done in their place."

The book will undoubtedly be regarded as one of the most valuable contributions to the history of colonial administration that have appeared in the English language. It is supplemented by ample biographical notes, is written in an attractive and interesting style, and shows throughout the marks of a most painstaking scholarship.

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Oesterreich-Ungarns Handels- und Industrie-Politik. Mit besonderer Rücksichtnahme auf das in der Monarchie zutage tretende Bestreben nach überseeischer Kulturarbeit. By H. VON BÜLOW. Berlin: Wilhelm Suesserott, 1902. Large 8vo, pp. xxi + 300.

This book is not a historical study of Austria's commercial and industrial policy, but a decidedly partisan exposition of present-day